# Clean Water Act - NPDES Permitting/TMDL

Wendy B. Mervine, Environmental Engineer

Surface Water and Wastewater Program
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

#### Pop Quiz: Why are you here?

- a. A dedicated professional
- b. Concern for the environment
- c. They made me do it
- d. Free trip to Kansas City
- e. all, some or none of the above

# Objectives:

- How NPDES Permitting works
- Types of permits
- How to apply for/obtain permit
- TMDL update



## The CWA Discharge Prohibition

no discharge of pollutant by any person.... <u>except</u> in compliance with permit requirements, effluent limits, and other conditions



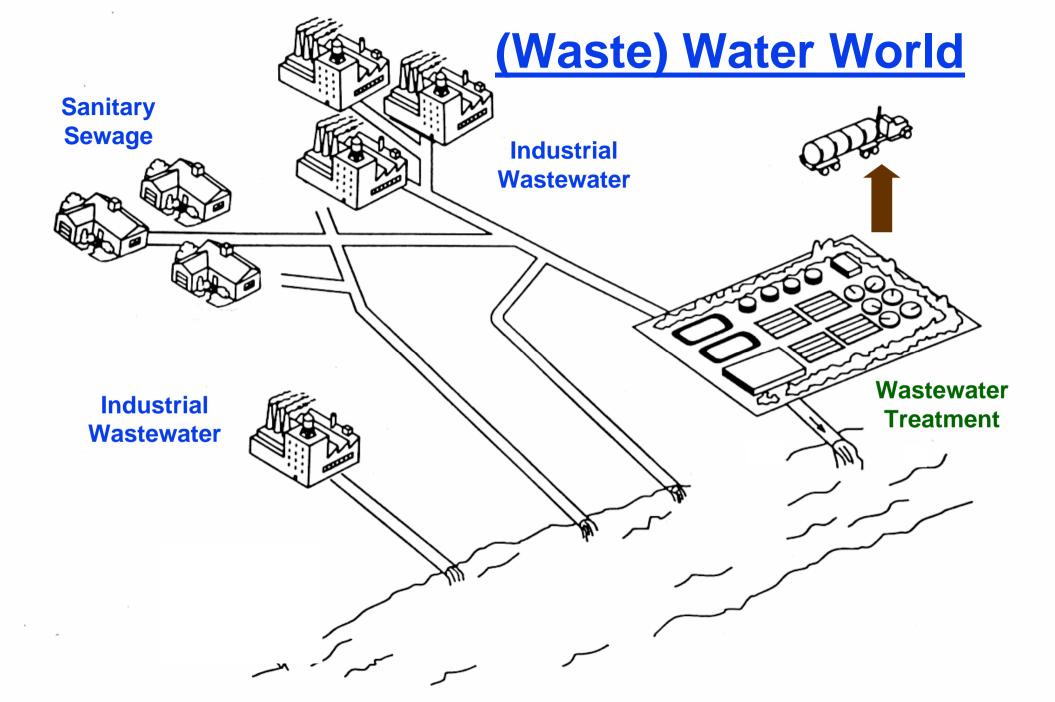
#### Who Needs a Permit?

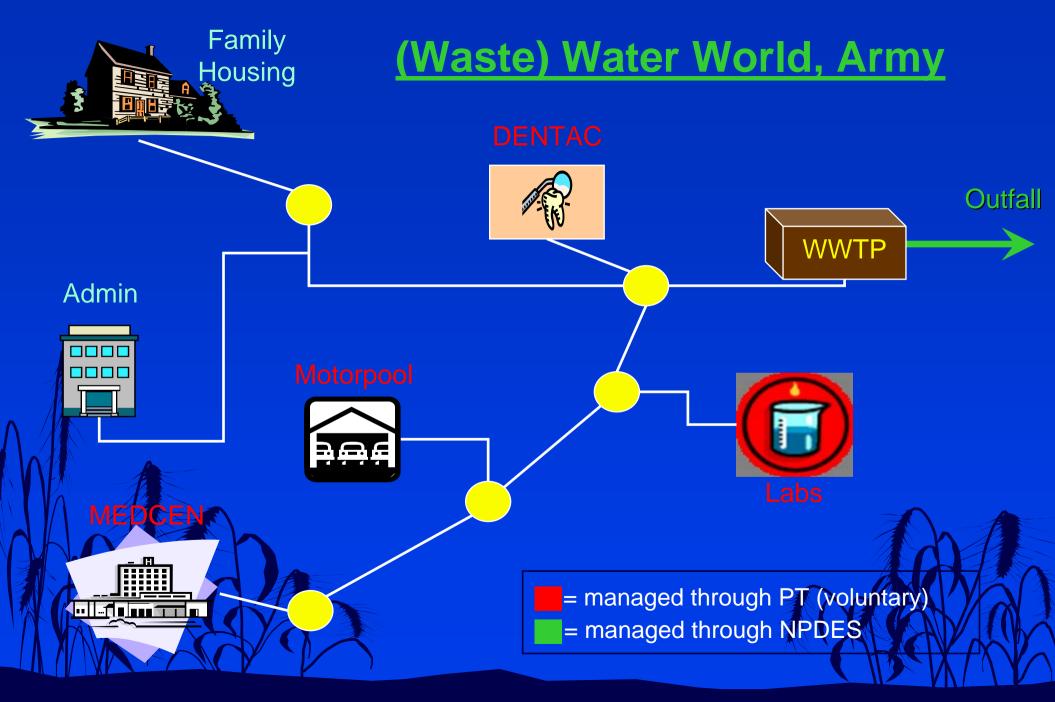


Anyone who discharges pollutants to U.S. waters





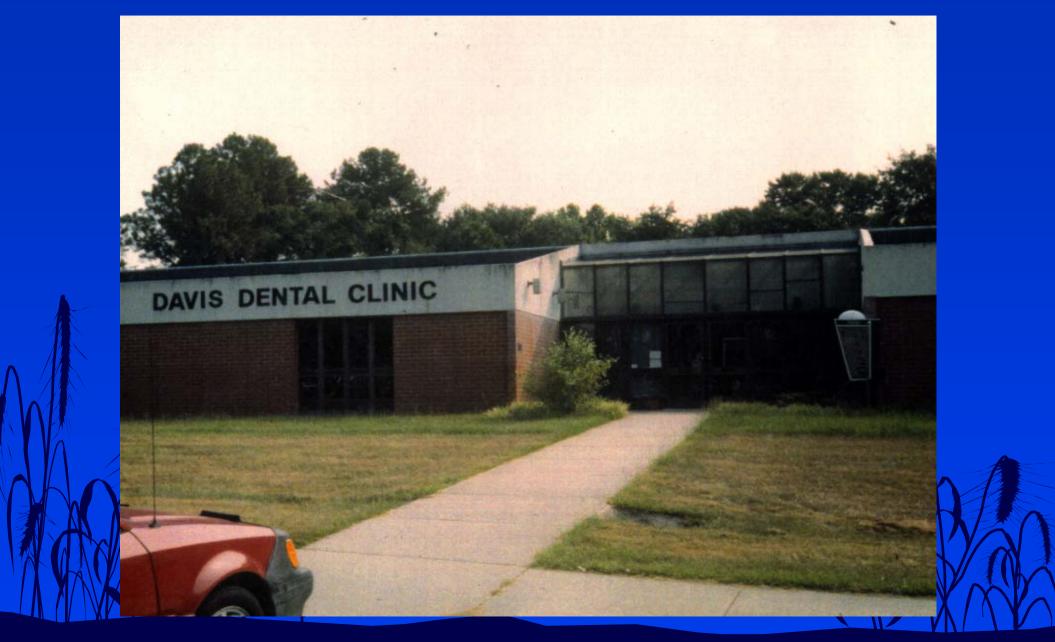




# Types of Dischargers



## Industrial wastewater - Fixed Installations



# Hospital



### Wastewater Plant



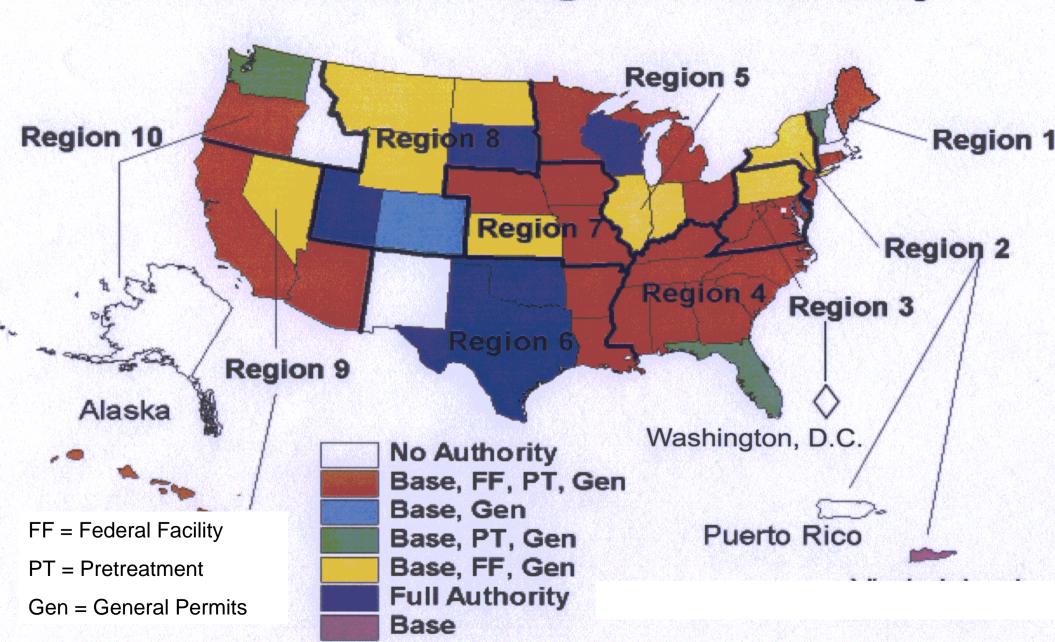
# Typical Washrack



### Who Issues NPDES Permits?

- Federal EPA (NPDES)
- States
  - -must have EPA approved program
- http://cfpub2.epa.gov/npdes/statestats.cfm

### **State NPDES Program Authority**



## Permit Is a Contract





# Types of Permits

Individual

General



#### Individual Permits

- Tailored to an individual facility
- Developed based on info contained in the permit application





# Typical Army Individual Permits

- Sewage treatment plants
- Industrial wastewater
- Cooling water
- Oil/water separators





# Issuance Process For Individual Permits

File application 180 days before expiration or begin discharge

Draft permit issued (includes fact sheet)

30 day public comment period

Permit effective 30 days after issuance

# What Should You Do When You Receive Your Draft Permit?

- Have permit reviewed
- Compare draft with existing permit
- Compare the discharge limitations with effluent data
- Negotiate with permit writer



# Typical Permit Conditions

Parameter	Effluent Limits		Monitoring Frequency
TSS (mg/L)	30	45	Twice Weekly
BOD (mg/L)	30	45	Twice Weekly
NH3-N (mg/L)	8		Twice Weekly





## Components of a Permit

- Cover Page
- Effluent Limitations
- Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
- Special Conditions
- Standard Conditions



#### General Permits

- Authorizes a category of point source discharges within a geographical area
- Covers multiple facilities within a specific category
- Includes common elements
  - √ Similar operations
  - ✓ Discharges same types of wastes

Requires the same effluent limitations

#### Common General Permits

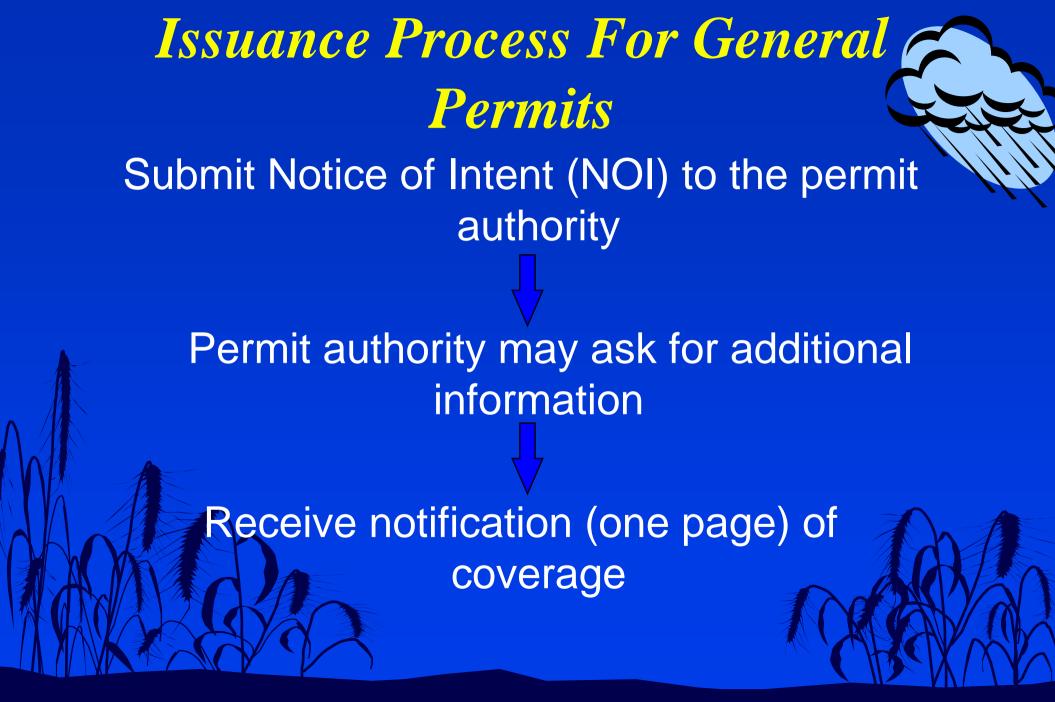
- Storm Water permits
  - ✓ Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)
  - ✓ Industrial Activities
  - Small MS4s located in urbanized areas
  - Small Construction 1-5 acres
  - √ Construction >5 acres





# Storm water regulated through NPDES

- Tiered approach
  - -Phase 1: municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), industrial activity, large construction (16 Nov 90)
  - Phase 2: small MS4s and small construction (8 Dec 99)
- NPDES permits for regulated dischargers



- Pretreatment permit renewal
- Discovered invalid monitoring points
- Negotiated with regulator
- Reduced monitoring points from 16 to 2





- Proactively involved in setting WQS
- Fair and reasonable permit limit
- Negotiations with regulator
- Interim standard adopted
- Development of new limit



- Consent Order
- Leachate discharges to tributary to drinking water source
- Must be permitted or eliminated
- Characterized the discharges



- Received a restrictive draft permit
  - Limits more stringent than Water Code
  - No justification for the more stringent limits
  - Unreasonable monitoring requirements
- Permit challenged discharge limitations corrected and unreasonable monitoring requirements removed

- Phase II general storm water permit
- EPA small MS4 permit
- Applied for individual





# Trends in Permitting

- Total Chlorine Residual
- Fecal Coliforms
- Metals
  - Mercury
  - Silver
- Nitrogen
- Biomonitoring
- Loading limits
  - Addition of TMDLs



#### What is a TMDL?

?

 Maximum amount of pollutant a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards





# Regulatory Authority

- TMDL regs in 1985, 1992, 2000(withdrawn)
- Under CWA Section 303(d) states must:
  - ✓ Identify impaired water bodies
  - ✓ Develop TMDL for each pollutant
  - ✓ Update their lists every 2 yrs



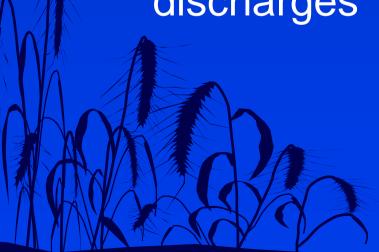
## Who is Impacted?

- Those discharging pollutants identified as causing an impairment to
  - ✓ A waterbody identified on 303(d) list
  - ✓ A tributary of an impaired waterbody
- State review of SWPPPs
  - Sediments
  - Nutrients



## Ramifications

- TMDL limits added to NPDES Permits
- Special Conditions/New monitoring
- BMPs for nonpoint sources
- Restrictions on new or expanded discharges





#### Getting Involved in TMDL Process

- Comment on proposed info
- Evaluate technical data/rationale
- Communicate with regulators
- Attend public meetings
- Perform source assessment

Develop operations/budget strategy

## TMDL Progress

- Upcoming EPA Watershed Rule
- States must implement existing rules
- Only small percentage of the 40,000 TMDLs completed
- Lawsuits





# Summary

- How NPDES Permitting works
- Types of permits
- How to apply for/obtain permit
- TMDL update





#### The Future?

- Water Shed Managemer
  - Holistic approach
  - Effluent trading



- -Water quality VS technology
- Extremely low discharge

limits





#### **Contacts**

- Permitting POC Wendy B. Mervine wendy.mervine@apg.amedd.army.mil
- Telephone : (410) 436-3816



